

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

10 JOSE BALTAZAR-MONTERROSA, )  
11 Petitioner, ) 3:10-cv-00002-ECR-RAM  
12 vs. ) **ORDER**  
13 JACK PALMER, *et al.*, )  
14 Respondents. ) /

16 This action is a *pro se* petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254,  
17 by a Nevada state prisoner. Before the Court is respondents' motion to dismiss. (ECF No. 12).

18 || I. Background

19 On October 28, 2004, the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada entered a  
20 judgment of conviction, pursuant to a jury verdict, convicting petitioner of one count of first-degree  
21 murder with the use of a deadly weapon and one count of robbery. (Exhibit No. 47).<sup>1</sup> On November  
22 18, 2004, petitioner filed a direct appeal. (Exhibit 48). On May 26, 2005, petitioner's opening brief  
23 was filed. (Exhibit 66). On July 13, 2006, the Nevada Supreme Court issued a published opinion in  
24 which it affirmed petitioner's conviction. (Exhibit 70).

<sup>1</sup> The exhibits referenced in this order are found in the Court's record at ECF No. 13-16.

1           On April 30, 2007, petitioner filed a post-conviction habeas petition in state court. (Exhibit  
 2 74). Counsel was appointed, and on December 31, 2007, counsel filed a supplement to the petition.  
 3 (Exhibit 84). On October 23, 2008, the state district court issued an order denying the state habeas  
 4 petition. (Exhibit 86). On November 24, 2008, petitioner appealed the denial of his state habeas  
 5 petition. (Exhibit 88). On March 16, 2009, petitioner's opening brief was filed. (Exhibit 93). On  
 6 November 3, 2009, the Nevada Supreme Court issued an order affirming the denial of the state  
 7 habeas petition. (Exhibit 98). Remittitur issued on December 1, 2009. (Exhibit 99).

8           On December 30, 2009, petitioner dispatched his federal habeas petition to this Court. (ECF  
 9 No. 4, at p. 1). Respondents have filed a motion to dismiss the petition. (ECF No. 12).

## 10 **II. Discussion**

### 11 **A. Ground One**

#### 12 **1. Ground One is Cognizable**

13           The title of Ground One of the federal petition is as follows: "The district court's order  
 14 dismissing the petition for writ of habeas corpus (post-conviction) constituted an abuse of discretion  
 15 and dismissal violated appellant's Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment rights." (Federal Petition,  
 16 ECF No. 4, at p. 3) (capitalization modified). Respondents argue that Ground One, in which  
 17 petitioner alleges that the state district court abused its discretion by not granting an evidentiary  
 18 hearing on the claims in his state habeas petition, is a state law issue and is therefore not cognizable  
 19 in federal habeas law.

20           Federal habeas corpus relief is available only to seek relief from custody that is in violation of  
 21 the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States, but not state law questions. 28 U.S.C. §  
 22 2254(a). Issues of state law, such as whether the defense properly preserved an argument by relying  
 23 on a pretrial ruling, is outside the scope of federal habeas corpus review. *Estelle v. McGuire*, 502  
 24 U.S. 62, 72 (1991) ("we reemphasize that it is not the province of a federal habeas court to  
 25 reexamine state-court determinations on state-law questions). In the instant case, Ground One is not

1 solely based on a state law issue, but rather, alleges violation of petitioner's federal constitutional  
 2 rights. Because Ground One is not solely an issue of state law, the Court denies respondents' motion  
 3 to dismiss it on this basis.

4 **2. Ground One is Exhausted**

5 Respondents also argue that Ground One of the federal petition is unexhausted.

6 A federal court will not grant a state prisoner's petition for habeas relief until the prisoner has  
 7 exhausted his available state remedies for all claims raised. *Rose v. Lundy*, 455 U.S. 509 (1982); 28  
 8 U.S.C. § 2254(b). A petitioner must give the state courts a fair opportunity to act on each of his  
 9 claims before he presents those claims in a federal habeas petition. *O'Sullivan v. Boerckel*, 526 U.S.  
 10 838, 844 (1999); *see also Duncan v. Henry*, 513 U.S. 364, 365 (1995). A claim remains  
 11 unexhausted until the petitioner has given the highest available state court the opportunity to  
 12 consider the claim through direct appeal or state collateral review proceedings. *See Casey v. Moore*,  
 13 386 F.3d 896, 916 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004); *Garrison v. McCarthey*, 653 F.2d 374, 376 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1981).

14 A habeas petitioner must "present the state courts with the same claim he urges upon the  
 15 federal court." *Picard v. Connor*, 404 U.S. 270, 276 (1971). The federal constitutional implications  
 16 of a claim, not just issues of state law, must have been raised in the state court to achieve exhaustion.  
 17 *Ybarra v. Sumner*, 678 F. Supp. 1480, 1481 (D. Nev. 1988) (citing *Picard*, 404 U.S. at 276)). To  
 18 achieve exhaustion, the state court must be "alerted to the fact that the prisoner [is] asserting claims  
 19 under the United States Constitution" and given the opportunity to correct alleged violations of the  
 20 prisoner's federal rights. *Duncan v. Henry*, 513 U.S. 364, 365 (1995); *see Hiivala v. Wood*, 195 F.3d  
 21 1098, 1106 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999). It is well settled that 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b) "provides a simple and clear  
 22 instruction to potential litigants: before you bring any claims to federal court, be sure that you first  
 23 have taken each one to state court." *Jiminez v. Rice*, 276 F.3d 478, 481 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001) (quoting *Rose*  
 24 *v. Lundy*, 455 U.S. 509, 520 (1982)).

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1           In the instant case, respondents contend that: “In his state court brief, Baltazar cites the 5<sup>th</sup>,  
 2 6<sup>th</sup>, and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendments, but does not designate whether the amendments are to the Nevada  
 3 Constitution or the United States Constitution.” (Motion to Dismiss, ECF No. 12, at p. 10). This  
 4 argument fails. Ground One of the federal petition is an exact copy of Ground One of the appellate  
 5 brief submitted to the Nevada Supreme Court. It is clear from a reading of Ground One, and the  
 6 remainder of the petition, that petitioner claimed violation of the Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth  
 7 Amendments to the United States Constitution. Petitioner brought before the Nevada Supreme  
 8 Court the same issues he now asserts in his federal petition. As such, this Court rejects respondents’  
 9 argument that Ground One is unexhausted.

10           **B. Ground Four**

11           Respondents contend that Ground Four is conclusory and not cognizable in federal habeas  
 12 proceedings. In Ground Four, petitioner asserts that counsel was ineffective by failing to present his  
 13 client’s statement in allocution to the sentencing jury. (Federal Petition, ECF No. 4, at p. 17).  
 14 Respondents argue that Ground Four does not contain enough facts regarding the claim.  
 15 Respondents also contend, in the alternative, that Ground Four does not present a cognizable federal  
 16 habeas claim. This Court rejects respondents’ arguments. Ground Four, while succinct, contains  
 17 adequate allegations that petitioner’s trial counsel was ineffective. This states a cognizable claim in  
 18 federal habeas corpus. *See Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668 (1984). Respondents’ motion to  
 19 dismiss Ground Four is denied.

20           **III. Conclusion**

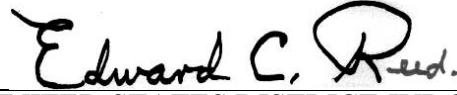
21           **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that respondents’ motion to dismiss (ECF No. 12) is  
 22 **DENIED**.

23           **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that respondents **SHALL FILE AN ANSWER** to the  
 24 petition within **thirty (30) days** from the entry of this order. The answer shall include substantive  
 25 arguments on the merits as to each claim in the petition. **No further motions to dismiss will be**  
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1     **entertained.** In filing the answer, respondents shall comply with the requirements of Rule 5 of the  
2     Rules Governing Proceedings in the United States District Courts under 28 U.S.C. §2254.

3         **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that petitioner may file his reply to the answer no later than  
4     **thirty (30) days** after being served with the answer.

5                     Dated this 26th day of January, 2011.

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8                     UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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